

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store. Salisbury, May 17, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row. Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 114.

DR. SWANN

HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.

His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be found unless professionally engaged. June 29, 1855. 5—tf.

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G. A. NUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX. NUFFER & HENDRIX, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally, CHARLESTON, S. C. August, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

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W. H. MARSH.

Commission Merchant. WILMINGTON, N. C. November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

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REPORT. H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C. CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C. J. G. B. ROBERTS, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C. August 16, 1855. 13—1y.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 30. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1856. Whole No. 114.

Cause of the Open Polar Sea.

We have received a pamphlet by Samuel Hollingsworth, of Philadelphia, in which are some very ingenious speculations relating to the cause of the open Polar Sea discovered by Dr. Kane. He attributes it to the flow of a current of warm water from the equatorial to the polar regions underneath a colder current from the North to the tropical seas. He says, "the water of the ocean at the equator and within the tropic is not only heated at its surface by the surrounding atmosphere, but is also heated at its bottom. This heat is derived from the earth, its temperature being elevated by the sun's rays passing through the water, and the water heated at the bottom to about 40 degs. rises to the surface, when it attains the temperature of 87 degs. The vacuum formed by the rising water is supplied at the bottom by the water flowing to it from the colder regions. This equatorial surface water would flow towards the north and return south [how could it do this?] were it not for the earth's diurnal motion, which gives it a westerly direction, and being confined by the north coast of South America, it proceeds along it to the Gulf of Mexico, where meeting with the North American continent, it takes a direction along our shores, and forms the Gulf Stream. This immense body of surface water flowing from the equatorial region, as it progresses northward, loses gradually its heat, until it meets with water colder than itself, which reduces it to 40 degs., at which point water is heavier than at any temperature above or below it. In this manner meeting with colder water—and consequently lighter than itself—it becomes an under current, moving onward in a direction opposite to that above it, towards the Polar regions, where, accumulating in an immense body, at a temperature of 40 degs., it forms an open Polar Sea. The Polar region thus becomes a basin as it were, to receive these under currents, thence they flow southward to restore the equilibrium at the place of beginning."

This is an ingenious theory. A wise Providence has constituted water with a quality by which it becomes heavier at 40 degs. than when it is formed into a solid (ice) at 32 degs. Were it not for this quality, our lakes and rivers would become solid fields of ice during winter. It is therefore a perfectly reasonable conclusion, that a warm under ocean current may be flowing to the polar regions, but then we cannot see how these warm waters can accumulate there, unless by arresting both the upper and under currents.

A correspondence of the *United States Gazette*, Phila., endeavors to account for the Polar Sea by heat evolved from rarified and cold air of the upper regions of the atmosphere, in consequence of the compression and condensation which it undergoes in descending to the level of the ocean, according to the theory of wind circuits set forth in Lieut. Maury's "Wind and Current Charts."

One of our correspondents—Wm. Slater, of this city—in a letter to us, "attributes the cause of an open Polar Sea to the earth being concave at its poles, and great heat being poured into that concavity." He believes that no under currents of the ocean could effect such a condition of things as an open warm Arctic sea. He also believes that there is a warm region at the North Pole, of an extent and capacity that might sustain a population equal to that of France. Thus three different persons have presented as many different views with regard to the open Polar Sea, and perhaps ten times as many other theories may yet be set forth. We entertain no positive opinion respecting its cause. We believe that another voyager to the Arctic regions might find the Polar Sea seen by Dr. Kane entirely covered with ice. We have come to such a conclusion from the fact of one Arctic voyager finding an open sea in one place, where another Arctic navigator, in a different season, saw nothing but impassable fields of ice.

Honors to the American Minister.—The London Chronicle, of 5th December, noticing a public occasion on which Mr. Buchanan was present says—

The individual upon whom the band and the company united in their desire to do honor was Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, who was received with loud demonstrations of applause, while the band struck up "Yankee Doodle." The French Ambassador unfortunately entered while the band was at the height of refrain, and the announcement of his name was quite lost in the noisy republican air, so that he passed to his seat with scarcely any acknowledgment.

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NICARAGUA.

The President has declined to recognize Parker H. French as the Minister to this country from Nicaragua. The correspondence is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Wed'y, Dec. 19, 1855. SIR: I have in my possession credentials from the supreme government of Nicaragua, appointing me as the minister at Washington; and accompanying this you will please find an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America. The object of this note is to request an interview with your excellency before laying my credentials before your government; and, in granting it at an early hour, I have no hesitation in saying that you are advancing the best interests of our respective countries.

I am, sir, with respectful consideration, your obedient servant,

HON. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1855.

SIR: Your letter to me of the 19th instant, with the enclosed copy of "an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America," has been received and laid before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your communication that he has not yet seen reasons for establishing diplomatic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise political power in the State of Nicaragua. Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former government of that State were not citizens belonging to it; nor have those citizens, so far as is now known here, freely expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua. Until such shall be the case the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as a minister to this government duly appointed by the supreme government of Nicaragua.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WM. L. MARCY.

To PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq., Washington.

CASHMERE GOATS.—R. Peters, Esq., of Atlanta, in a private letter, thus alludes to the hardness and frugality of this valuable stock:

"I am better pleased every day with my Cashmere Goats. They are now living and growing fat on the seed of rag weed,—a plant which no other animal will eat."

We are also indebted to Mr. Peters for several samples of wool from some of his half blood kids (raised from the common Goat and a Cashmere Buck).—These samples, which may be seen at our office, are really of astonishing fineness and length of fibre; and when we consider the undoubted value of this wool for manufacturing purposes—the hardy character of the Goat—its exemption from nearly all diseases—its dog defying character—and its superiority in almost every respect over the sheep, so far as vigor and stamina are concerned—we are constrained to repeat, with increased confidence, our declaration of last month, that the Cashmere Goat is far the most important and valuable addition that has been made to our domestic animals within the past century. In concurrence with this opinion, we are pleased to mention the name of that profound scholar and zealous naturalist, Rev. Dr. Bachman, of Charleston, whose allusion to their value will be found near the close of his very article on Southern Grasses, in the present number.

We also learn that Dr. James B. Davis, of South Carolina, passed through this city recently, with fifteen three-quarter bred Cashmere ewe kids, seven months old, and one pure bred two-year old Cashmere Buck; having sold the lot (16) to a gentleman of Gallatin, Tenn., for the handsome sum of Four Thousand Dollars—the kids rated at \$200 each, and the Buck at \$1000.—*Augusta Cultivator.*

A Case for the Abolitionists.—The Senate of Virginia have lately passed a

bill for the voluntary enslavement of a free negro of Southampton county. He is an old man, sixty years of age, and has been lately emancipated, but is anxious to remain in the condition of servitude, which he knows by his own experience and observation, is the best and most profitable for his race. So numerous are applications of this character, that it has been found necessary to introduce a general law into the Legislature for the voluntary enslavement of free negroes of the Commonwealth.

Richmond Despatch.

GOLD AND CORN.

The following beautiful contrast between the gold of California and the gold of agriculture, is from the speech of Hon. Edward Everett, at the National Agricultural Fair, Boston, October 26th:

The grains of the California gold are dead, inorganic masses. How they got into the gravel; between what mountain millstones, whirled by elemental storm-winds on the bosom of oceanic torrents, the auriferous ledges were ground to powder; by what Titanic hands the coveted grains were sown broadcast in the placers, human science can but faintly conjecture. We only know that those grains have with them no principle of growth or reproduction, and that when that crop was to be put in, Chaos must have broken up the soil. How different the grains of our Atlantic gold, sown by the prudent hand of man, in the kindly alternation of seedtime and harvest; each curiously, mysteriously organized; hard, horny, seeming lifeless on the outside, but wrapping up in the interior of a seminal germ, a living principle. Drop a grain of California gold into the ground, and there it will lie unchanged to the end of time, the clouds, on which it falls not more cold than the gold, in the ground, and lo! a mystery. In a few days it softens, it swells, it shoots upwards, it is a living thing. It is yellow itself, but sends up a delicate spire, which comes peeping, emerald green, through the soil. It expands to a vigorous stalk, reveals in the air and sunshine, it arrays itself more glorious than Solomon, in its broad, fluttering, leafy robes, whose sound, as the west wind whispers through them, falls as pleasantly on the husbandman's ear as the rustle of his sweetheart's garment; still towers aloft, spins its verdant skeins of vegetable floss, displays its dancing tassels, surcharged with fertilizing dust, and at last ripens into two or three magnificent batons like this, (an ear of Indian corn,) each of which is studded with hundreds of grains of gold, every one possessing the same wonderful properties as the parent grain, every one instinct with the same marvellous reproductive powers. There are seven hundred and twenty grains on the ear which I hold in my hand. And now I say, sir, of this transcendent gold of ours, the yield this year will be at least ten or fifteen times that of California.

But it will be urged, perhaps, sir, in behalf of the California gold, by some miserly old fogey, who thinks there is no music in the world equal to the clink of his guineas, that though only one crop of gold can be gathered from the same spot, yet once gathered it lasts to the end of time; while (he will maintain) our vegetable gold is produced only to be consumed, and when consumed is gone forever. But this, Mr. President, would be a most egregious error both ways. It is true, the California gold will last forever unchanged, if its owner chooses; but while it so lasts it is of no use, no so much as its value in pig iron, which makes the best of ballast; whereas gold, while it is gold, is good for little or nothing. You can neither eat it, nor drink it, nor smoke it. You can neither wear it, nor burn it as fuel, nor build a house with it; it is really useless until you exchange it for consumable, perishable goods; and the more plentiful it is the less its exchangeable value. Far different the case with our Atlantic gold; it does not perish when consumed, but, by a nobler alchemy than that of Paracelsus is transmuted in consumption to a higher life. "Perish in consumption," did the old miser say? "Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die." The burning pen of inspiration, ranging heaven and earth for a similitude to convey to our poor minds some not inadequate idea of

the mighty doctrine of the resurrection, can find no symbol so expressive as bare "grain." "It may chance of wheat of some other grain." To-day a senseless plant, to-morrow it is human—bone and muscle, vein and artery, sinew and nerve, heaving lungs, talking and reasoning, overruling brain. Last June it stalked from the cold breast of the earth the watery nourishment of its distending sap vessels, and now it clothes the mealy form with warm, cordial flesh, quivers and thrills with the five-fold mystery of sense, purveys and ministers to the higher mystery of thought. Heaped up in your granaries this week, the next it will strike in the stalwart arm, and glow in the blushing cheek, and flash in the beaming eye—till we learn at last to realize that the slender stalk which we have seen bending in the corn field, under the yellow burden of harvest, is indeed the "staff of life," which since the world began, has supported the toiling and struggling myriads of humanity on the mighty pilgrimage of being.

Yes, sir, to drop the allegory, and to speak without a figure, it is this noble agriculture, for the promotion of which this great company is assembled from all parts of the Union which feeds the human race and all the humbler orders of animated nature dependant on man. With the exception of what is yielded by the fisheries and the chase, (a limited, though certainly not an insignificant source of supply,) agriculture is the steward which spreads the daily table of mankind. Twenty-seven millions of human beings, by accurate computation, awake this very morning in the United States, all requiring their "daily bread" whether they had the grace to pray for it or not, and under Providence all looking to the agriculture of the country for that daily bread, and the food of the domestic animals depending on them. A demand so great, perhaps, as their own. Mr. President, it is the daily duty of your farmers to satisfy gigantic appetite; to fill the mouths of these hungry millions—of these starving millions, I might say, for if by any catastrophe the supply were cut off but for a few days, the life of the country—human and brute—would be extinct.

A KNOW NOTHING INCOMPETENT AS A JUROR.—In the New York Supreme Court, on Monday last, touching the competency of a Know Nothing, or member of the Order of United Americans to sit on a jury, on account of his opinions in reference to the Irish and Roman Catholics, Judge Morris, delivered an opinion, affirming that as the foundation of American jurisprudence is the right to be tried by an unprejudiced jury, it is proper to ascertain whether the jurors are members of that order or not, in order to determine how much he might be warped by the principle of that organization. The refusal of a Know-Nothing juror to answer the question whether he was a member of the order, in a case tried some time since, was the occasion of this opinion from Judge Morris.

How THE MODEST MAN WAS MISTAKEN.—The Lowell Courier is responsible for the following:

In a neighboring city, at Thackeray's lecture, a few evenings since, a young gentleman—the modest man of his sex, and no less polite than modest,—was sitting in a pew rather remote from the light. A pretty lady sat next to him. Looking on the floor during the lecture, he espied what he thought was the lady's handkerchief, the lace-trimmed edge just visible from under her dress. Turning to his pew-mate he gallantly whispered, "You've dropped your handkerchief, madam!" and before she could reply, he proceeded to pick it up. Horror! He had seized the edge of her pet—skirt, and did not discover the mistake until the top of a gaiter boot stared him in the face, and the faint sound of a laugh just nipped in the bud by the application of a real handkerchief warned him of his mistake. "Phancy his feelings."

Moral.—Don't attempt to pick up anything with lace to it, before you know what it is.

The total value of the foreign exports from Baltimore, for the week, is \$154,456. Included in exports were 10,186 bbls. of corn meal and 300 bushels of corn.

President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the Constitution upon the President "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It is matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—CENTRAL AMERICA. Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are presented for consideration.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties concenated, that "neither will ever" "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America."

It was the undoubted understanding of the U. States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim to right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the Convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States.

This Government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the Convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balise. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that, in virtue of such treaty, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye woods at the Balise, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito Coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balise as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State.

All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain, being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreconcilably as to the construction of the convention, and its effect on their respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relations between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. There were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now asserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the

now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter as well as the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this government.

The interpretation which the British government, thus in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this government for entertaining into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British Government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Belize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that, if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Belize, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the convention.

This government, recognizing the obligations of the treaty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights, which we might assert, independently of the treaty. In consideration of our geographical position and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States, different from those of any government of Europe.

The British Government, in its last communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a compulsory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire, which is avowed by the British government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

RECRUITMENT.

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars which, from time to time, occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent States, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation, as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will, under no circumstances, surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility

therefore, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and France, in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise our neutral relations with Russia.

By our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels, in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith, and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in one port, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign state, either as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of a vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares that no state has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another state without its consent, and that, whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights, and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history, indicated that the British government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and to put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British Government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and, in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance, by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan devised by official authority; that recruiting rendezvons had been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular co-operation of British officers, civil and military, some in the North American provinces, and some in the United States. The complexity of those officers in an undertaking, which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceeding could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact, that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate, design, entered upon with full knowledge of our law and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, in order to secure, not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

I repeat the recommendation submitted to the Congress, that provisions be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connection with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line, which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collisions between the subject of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospects of a speedy arrangement has been contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the dangers and difficulties of the controversy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character, and value of the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our

treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reasons to believe that a cession of the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and, with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 4th of June, 1854, is now placed on the same footing, in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as the other British North American provinces.

The commission, which that treaty contemplated for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coast of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors; to complete which there is needed further appropriations for the service of another season.

SOUND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority, conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose.

The considerations, which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the impositions of toll on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic sea, during continuance of the treaty, yet, possibly, be construed as implying such submission. The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interests and honor shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signified its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time, coerced the payment of tribute from all nations, whose ships frequented the Mediterranean sea; and the United States, though suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominious tax, so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound dues differs from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was, in its origin, nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound dues, and the distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues: A second is that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved, which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition it is contemplated, that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commingled with and made subordinate to a matter wholly extraneous, the balance of power among the governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting the proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts.

I lay you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

I announce with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of last Congress, the question, then existing between this government and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be of the most friendly nature.

GREECE.

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present

American Consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments.

SPAIN.

With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visited Cuba, on 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when about half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of citizens of the U. States, who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish Government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assented to, payment being promised to be made as soon as the amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado has not yet been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish Government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy settlement.

MEXICO.

The interposition of government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their person and property, for which the Mexican Republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. But, if the revolutionary movements which have lately occurred in that Republic, end in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard to the American republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them from their own insufficient power to check lawless irruptions, which in effect throw much of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measure to the same end, which on a similar occasion, had the States of Mexico and Lower California.

TREATIES.

Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, have been negotiated. The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also accorded to a declaration, recognizing as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia, of the 23d of July, 1851. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

TREASURY.

The statement made in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury have been substantially verified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were sixty-five million three thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-six million three hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium amounted to nine million eight hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was eighteen million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars; the receipts for first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, amount together, to sixty-seven million nine hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; thus affording in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of eighty-six million eight hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

If to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be seventy-one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on July 1, 1855, or fifteen million six hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty cents.

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included three million dollars to meet the last instalment of the ten millions provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of ten million seven hun-

dred and fifty thousand dollars, and reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of sixty million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was forty million five hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than forty millions dollars.

The remnant of certain other government stock, amounting to two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

[To be Concluded next week.]

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

In the Senate, Mr. Hale attacked the President's Message in relation to Kansas, contending that he had prostituted his office.

In the House, a resolution to make Mr. Boyce Speaker, with amendments substituting Banks and Peppington, was tabled by 66 majority. Four ineffectual ballots for Speaker were taken.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

In the House, Mr. Boyce said he saw, with profound regret party had been formed upon the principle of hostility to the institutions of the South. If that party obtained possession of the Government disunion must be the result, which may God forbid.

Mr. Allison, of Pennsylvania, replied that there was on disposition to make war on slavery in the States, but there was opposition to its further extension. An unsuccessful ballot was then had, and the House adjourned.

PEACE AT HAND.

We take the following important intelligence from a letter in the New York Courier and Enquirer, dated London, December 7. Knowledge is possessed in Richmond that it comes from a highly reliable source. The letter says:

LONDON, December 7. I think I may venture to assure you that there is a strong probability of an early termination of the Russian war. I believe that Austria has certainly submitted propositions to France and England for its conclusion, with the assurance, that if accepted by them and a towards rejected by Russia, she will immediately put an end to all hesitancy on the subject, and join with the allies against the Czar.

These propositions, I am assured, receive Louis Napoleon's approval, and he expressed his willingness to accede to them; and the British Government have, some what reluctantly, adopted his policy.

These proposals stipulate, First, To convert the Black Sea into a commercial one, as a substitute for the third of the Vienna four points—excluding forever the navies of all nations from it; and Second, the whole course of the Danube, its mouths included, to be entirely released from Russian control.

That the Emperor of Russia will accept these propositions, can hardly be doubted. By so doing he will preserve the honor of his realm; for he cannot successfully war with the Allies with Austria also against him. The contest has already told fearfully on Russia. Her resources of men and money are nearly exhausted; and disguise it as they may, the Russian people, like the English, would hail the return of peace with acclamations of delight. Should peace be concluded, Lord Palmerston's resignation of the Premiership is possible; and in that case an immediate settlement of all the existing questions of difference between the United States and this country, would probably follow; and cordial relations thus be restored among the leading nations of the earth.

The Courier adds to the importance of the statements of this letter by its comments. It says: Our private advices by the Asia remove all doubt in our minds, that the terms, for concluding an immediate peace between the Western powers and Russia, have been definitely arranged by Austria, have received the assent of the Emperor Napoleon, and have been reluctantly acquiesced in by England.

This is indeed important and gratifying intelligence; and it may be implicitly relied on, notwithstanding the opinions of the European press and all the correspondents of the American press to the contrary—our own included. Of course it cannot be expected of us to reveal the source of our information. Suffice it to say, it is conveyed in a letter to us by direction of one who knows; and in a hasty note to us says: "I have requested to write you in regard to the probable termination of the war; but even he is not permitted to know the almost certainty of that event, and our press is strangely beggared upon the subject."

John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, at one time Attorney General of the United States, and for many years a distinguished Senator in Congress, is dead.

Just as we are going to press, we learn that an accident occurred near the Wilmington and Manchester Road last night, at Battlesnake Grade, by which several persons were more or less injured, among them, Messrs. Charles Baldwin and E. L. Sherwood, of this town. Mr. Baldwin's injuries, it is feared, may result fatally.—Wilmington Herald.

ALABAMA.—It is stated that the present Legislature of Alabama will call a State Convention, for the formation of a new Constitution.

SHARPE'S RIFLE.

This recently invented weapon, which is one-half of the power and capacity claimed for it by its proprietor, is destined soon to supersede every other weapon for warlike purposes now in existence. It is the most efficacious and terrible firearm in existence. The small carbine now used by the United States armed men throws a ball with deadly accuracy one-quarter of a mile, and can be fired ten times per minute. It is not complicated in structure, is easily cleaned, and suffers no injury from wet weather.

Mr. Sharpe is now preparing models for four new species of his weapon, namely: A small pocket pistol, calculated to throw a Minie ball one hundred yards; a cavalry pistol, with a range of five hundred yards; a rifle suitable for footmen, with a range of one mile; and a large gun to throw a two-ounce ball or a small shell one mile and a half, or as far as a man or a horse can be seen to advantage. With this latter weapon, Mr. S. declares he can set on fire a house or a ship at a distance of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of field artillery, by killing the horses before the guns are brought within good range.

This rifle, in the hands of a good marksman is equal to ten muskets, bayonets and all; for place a man six rods distant with a musket and bayonet, and before he can spring the bayonet into use the rifle can be loaded and discharged ten times. They carry balls with the greatest precision and force. Mr. Sharpe intends that rifles to become a national weapon and should Congress, by using a little liberality, purchase the patent, the country would be possessed of a means of warfare unequalled in the world.—[St. Louis Democrat.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—On the 24th ult, Jane Anderson and her infant were found dead on Armstrong creek, Fayette county Virginia. The girl had been living for some time with Christopher Payne, a villain who had caused her to become an outcast. He deserted her, and with her infant in her arms she walked to her step-father's. He indignantly spurned her from his door, and the poor woman started to cross the mountain, with the intention of searching for Payne. Her strength gave out in the attempt; and with her child she sunk down in the cold and gloomy mountain path and breathed her last. Her body and that of her infant were not found for several days afterwards. The bodies were decently interred. Payne, who was formerly of Bedford county, Va., has been arrested and imprisoned.

WHY CLIMATES CHANGE.—A pamphlet, by John Murray, civil engineer, has recently been published in London, in which he endeavors to account for the changes in climate in different countries which have taken place in the last century, by the changeable position of the magnetic poles. The magnetic variation, or declination of the needle is well known. At the present time, it amounts in London to about 23 degrees west of north, while in 1659 the line of variation passed through England, and then moved gradually west until 1816. In that year, a great removal of ice took place on the coast of Greenland; hence it is inferred that the cold meridian, which now passes through Canada and Siberia, may at one time have passed through Italy, and that if the magnetic meridian returns, as it is now doing, to its old line in Europe, Rome may once more see her Tiber frozen over.

RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT.

The passenger train from this place to Columbia, S. C., on Saturday last ran off the track a mile below Catawba river. The passengers escaped unhurt, but a colored brakeman the property of Mrs. Jones, received injuries from which he has since died and another colored man, also a brakeman, and the property of Dr. Pride, had a thigh and a leg broken, and was otherwise injured. The engine and cars were much shattered—and it is wonderful that other lives were not lost. Mr. Wm. Little, the Mail Agent and others, had narrow escapes. The accident occurred as the cars were entering a deep cut. On an embankment the result would probably have been much more serious. The whole train went off, in consequence of a defect in the track.—Charlotte Democrat.

A TROUT LIVING IN A WELL TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.—Mr. F. Hoyt, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from South East, New York, Nov. 19th, says:

"Can any one tell how long a trout fish will live? Twenty-five years the past summer I came on the farm where I now am. Almost the first work that I did after getting in my spring crops was to drain a bog swamp, the outlet of which leads into Croton river. I had an old Scotchman to do the ditching. One day he brought up a trout fish about the size of a man's little finger in his whiskey jug, (by the by we used a little on the farm then, and not since then.) I put it in the well near the house, and it is there now, grown to a goodly size—say about a foot long and large in proportion. It has been fed but very little; once in a while some one throws in a grasshopper or cricket, to see him catch it. The well is thirty feet deep and water hard, and settles down nearly to the bottom, and then again rises to the top. He has been taken out a few times to clean the well, but not for the last five years.

Friday last I got a grasshopper, the last one I expect to see this fall, and gave it to him. The water is now twenty-five feet deep, but it hardly touches the surface before he had it. If any one has a fish older than mine I would like to see it.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Jan. 8, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for these Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

CONGRESS.—No Speaker yet!

N. C. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. We take pleasure in placing this paper on our exchange list, the first number we have received with the request to exchange. It is edited by Rev. R. T. HEPLIN, of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, and is devoted to the interest of that portion of the Christian world. The first number presents a neat appearance, and is edited with considerable zeal and ability. It being the only paper in the Conference devoted exclusively to its interest, the *Advocate* we hope will be liberally sustained.

Price \$1.50, in advance. Address the Editor at Raleigh.

We welcome back to the bustling scenes of our prospering town our friend of the *Herold* who has given good evidence that he is *compensated* by, as our contemporary of the Standard says, "spicing on a rib." May he long live in the enjoyment of the thought that he has done well. But this is not all that he has done. To have a wider field and a fairer fight he has moved his office nearly opposite the "Banner" office; and to find him he requests his friends to hunt us up—he will be close by. He expects the "Canon of Democracy," as he is pleased to term us, "to grow dumb" before his fire. Now, friend, that is on possible. A *Canon's* roar to be drowned by the tinkling of a *Bell*? As well may you "add another hue unto the rainbow," or move the Pilot mountain from its base as to perform such a miracle. The *Bell* is a powerful instrument to create a noisy sensation among hungry expectants for dinner, so is a *gong*—but its power extends no farther; but history is unending in its description of the power of the *Canon*. But we do not believe our friend "moved" so close with any hostile intentions, and we extend him our *best*; we are glad that he is so near; it has the appearance of the sociability we love. Merry'll be the times we'll have.

"When the loud *Canon* and the merry *chime*," shall commingle in enterprises to promote the public good. So mote it be.

Our readers will please excuse our not giving our usual variety of reading matter this week. The President's Message—long looked for, come at last—takes up nearly the entire inside front of this issue, and it coming at so late a period prevents our publishing it entire. We will conclude it in our next.

We rest under the consolation that it is well worth its room, and that it will be carefully read by all. It is truly a great document, one which will reflect lasting honor on the head and heart of its author; even the K. N's—though to them a bitter pill—are forced to acknowledge its merit. The *Wilmington Herald*, searching a long time for something with which to find fault, has come to the conclusion that it is a "mortal long" document.

It says the Philadelphia Ledger, is generally favorably received, as a well written, temperate and patriotic document, firm in its tone in reference to principles acknowledged as the policy of the Government, calm and decided in the discussion of the topics wherein that policy is questioned. It is an admirable state paper and does infinite credit to the Administration. Those who have been so confidently predicting a "war bluster" from the President are somewhat disappointed at the plain, temperate statement of the causes which exist of disagreement between Great Britain and the United States upon international affairs, and the hope he expresses that the questions will, through the prudence of both Governments, be brought to a friendly settlement. There is not the least doubt that the hope thus expressed is sincere. Every action of the Administration in this matter shows that it is governed by a just and conscientious regard for the interest of humanity, as well as a strict and honorable performance of obligations.

Upon the great questions of the Constitutional theory of the government, and the Constitutional relations of slavery, the N. C. Standard says the Message is all that could have been expected or desired. The President traces, as with a pencil of light, the history of the formation of the Confederacy, and sets forth with clearness and truth the theory by which alone the Union can be maintained, and rendered a blessing to all sections in the future, as it has been in the past. It is not necessary that we should make any extracts here from the Message, but we refer especially to those portions of it which treat of the theory of the government and the rights of the slaveholding States.

He shows that sectional agitation is either "angry, idle, and aimless," or that it must result in disunion; and then what a blasting rebuke does he give to those fanatics of every name and hue, who are engaged in assailing the South, and who declare by their conduct that they prefer the "supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States" to the welfare and happiness of twenty-five millions of Americans! The President also declares, in connection with this subject, that "it was mainly and ingeniously, as

well as patriotic and just," to abrogate, directly and plainly, the Missouri line—to re-establish the Constitution, as was done in the Kansas Nebraska act, leaving it to the people of the Territories themselves to say whether they will have slavery or no. And he also rebukes, but an array of indisputable facts, the complaints of the free-soilers and abolitionists on this score. They have never regarded that line as binding—they have sought, time and again, to deprive that "compromise" of moral force—they have uniformly condemned it and voted against it; and now, that it is repealed, and the Constitution itself put into operation in its stead, they make it the pretext for agitation and aggression, and urge its re-enactment by a sectional majority, though such legislation would inevitably end in the destruction of the Union, and with it the best hopes of man.

Read the Message, and then hand it to your neighbor for perusal. Franklin Pierce, a Northern Democrat, is true to the South, because he is true to the Constitution. That is all we ask.

The Sheriff of this county has ordered an election, to be held in this town on Monday, the 28th instant, of an Intendant of Police and eight Commissioners for the town of Salisbury, two of whom shall reside in each of the four wards as now known.

Here in our midst a strong and powerful party [alluding to the Democratic party] has sprung up, which says, a foreign Roman Catholic shall be preferred to a native born Protestant.—*Greensboro Patriot*.

We do not let our worthy brother that he lies, our respect for him and himself forbids us; but when we read the above we—*whistled*!

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

By our special Reporter.

Snow. The supply of this article was rather plentiful last week; some "yet remains." It commenced snowing during the night of the 4th inst., and continued until after 12 o'clock the next day, where the ground was covered to the depth of 8½ inches or more. Sleighting was the "order of exercises" during the occasion; slaying (horse flesh) ditto. *Bells* were in great demand; only one so fortunate as to obtain them. The others did without them; yet, they appeared as hilarious as any. By an exuberance of spirits a few were "stuck" in the banks.

Snow-balling, like the fellow's bacon full of skippers, was lively.

LAWYER FACTORY, AL. SUPREME COURT.

This establishment was put in full running order in Raleigh last week, by Chief Justice Nash and Judge Battle, when the following were ground out nearly for market:

In the Superior Court.—Geo. N. Thompson, Caswell, Rufus Y. McCadden, do; Wm. T. Faircloth, Greene; J. E. Reeves, do; John E. Brown, do; Davis, Thos. C. Hall, Cumberland; Jas. T. McClanahan, Chatham; Rufus K. Pepper, Stokes; Jno. A. Baker, New Hanover; Alfred M. Waddell, Orange; James B. Jordan, Bertie; Henry M. Willis, San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. C. Finch, Warren; Wm. L. McKay, Cumberland; Chas. E. Clarke, Craven; and Bedford Brown, Davis.

In the County Court.—Benj. R. Moore, Person; J. H. Bullock, do; Thos. C. Fuller, Cumberland; J. J. Freeman, Bertie; W. J. Walker, Washington; Jas. H. Abell, Beaufort; Wm. L. Scott, Guilford; J. W. Payne, Davidson; G. W. T. Custis, Craven; S. S. Jackson, Jr., Catham; H. E. Davis, Iredell; Alex. McVey, Moore; J. D. Stanford, Duplin; N. H. Fennell, New Hanover; Wm. S. Saunders, Orange; F. S. Moore, New Hanover; Miles M. Cowles, Yadkin; Jacob Davis, Jr., do; J. J. Seales, Rockingham; and W. H. Spencer, Craven.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Negroes to Hire.
THE subscriber has several Negro Women which he will hire out until the 1st January 1857.
A. HENDERSON.
January 8, 1856. 30—3w.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with our officer.
We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.
We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.
RICHWINE & HARRISON.
January 8, 1856. 30—2w.

Notice.
THE subscriber will offer for sale in the town of Newton, on the 22d day of January inst. (it being Tuesday of Court,) one lot facing the Court House, on which there is a large New Store House, sixty feet long by thirty-two wide, and two stories high. The said house is in the most business part of the town. Also two other lots, with a dwelling house upon one of them. Terms made known on day of sale.
J. M. BOST.
Jan. 5th, 1856. 30—2w.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.
F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—1f.
P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Some of the members voting for Mr. Banks are not backward in expressing the opinion that he cannot be elected and are anxious to bolt and unite on some other candidate. Mr. Boyce, of S. Carolina, whom Mr. Percy Walker wishes to declare Speaker, by uniting on him the conservative elements, belongs to the Callahan Southern wing, and considers a dissolution of the Union inevitable, regarding it as a mere question of time.

INVENTIONS.—During the past year, about 2000 new patents were issued, being the largest number any one year has ever shown.

MARRIAGES.

In this county, by John L. Hedrick, Esq., on the 4th ult., Mr. SAMUEL M. BRAWLY, of Iredell, to Miss NANCY E. RUMBLE, daughter of Daniel Rumble of this county.

At Spring Grove on the 13th ult., by the same, Mr. Wm. WILFORD, to Miss JANE C. SMITH, both of this county.

DEATHS.

In Iredell county, on the 20th of December, in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE J. L. SMITH, wife of Dr. G. G. Smith, and second daughter of Wm. Lee Davidson, Esq.

The death of this young and amiable lady, so justly beloved by all who knew her, has clothed a large circle of relations and friends in mourning; though they do not mourn as those that have no hope. More than two years ago, Mrs. Smith made a public profession of religion in the Presbyterian church of Centre, which she adorned by a consistent walk and conversation to the close of her life. A protracted illness of three months brought more fully to light the genuineness of her Christian character. The ties which fastened her to this world were many and peculiarly tender, yet she exhibited entire resignation to the Divine will, and in a calm and peaceful manner committed her infant son to the care of her mother and bade her husband and all the members of her father's family an affectionate farewell. Though her sufferings were, at times, great, she did not murmur; in, she said, was her chief burden; her illness appeared most distressing, and she was full of hope. In her last moments she testified that the Lord was dealing very gently with her, and she calmly and patiently awaited the hour of her departure from the body.

COMMERCIAL.

Salisbury Market.—Jan. 8, 1856
[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried) 50 a 8	Nails, 61 a 7
Bacon, 11 a 12	Oats, 33 a 35
Corn, 7 a 8	Coffee, 14 a 15
Irish Potatoes, 40 a 50	Corn, 45 a 50
Sweet do, 50	Butter, 12 a 15
Sugar brown, 10 a 12	Iron, 4 a 5
Do, 12 a 13	Tallow, 12 a 13
Cotton Yarn, 50 a 55	Wheat, \$1.13 a 13
Salt per bush \$2.3 a 0.00	Molasses 60 a 70
Flour, lb. \$2.35 a \$2.4	Eggs, 61 a 8
Feathers, lb. 35 a 37	Lard, 12 a 14
Chickens per doz. \$1.1 a 12	Pean, 40 a 50
Beeswax, 20 a 22	Corn Meal 60 a 62
Whiskey, 45 a 50	Wool, 25 a 30

AYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 5, 1856
BACON.—16 a 17
BEEF—24 a 25
CANDLES—18 a 20
Adamant's 26 a 30
Sperm 50 a
COFFEE, Rio 12 a 13
Laguayra, 13 a 14
St Domingo 10 a 00
COTTON.—
Fair good 8 a 8½
Ordinary, 00 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS.—
Broche's 7 a 8
Osnaburgs, 9 a 10
FLINT.—40 a 00
Family, \$8.35 a 8.60
Super's \$8.10 a 8.35
Fine, \$7.85 a 8
Scratch'd \$7.60 a 8
GRAIN.—
Corn, 70
Wheat, 100 a 00
Oats, 40 a 70
Rye, 110 a
Sweat's co. bar, a 5
Ditto, wide, 6 a 7
English, 4 a 5
LARD.—13 a 14
LEAD.—8 a 9

WILMINGTON MARKETS.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY LUTTERTON & ELLIOTT.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 28, 1855.

BACON.—	COFFEE, per lb.
Hams, 14 a 16	Java, 18 a 18
Shoulders 15 a 00	Laguayra 13 a 14
Shinners 13 a 13½	Rio 11 a 13½
Hog round 10 a 15	St Domingo 12 a 14
LARD, N. C.—14 a 15	COTTON, 8 a 00
BUTTER.—23 a 28	CORN MEAL, 50 a 100
CHICKENS—12 a 15	FEATHERS, 45 a 50
TURKEYS 12 a 15	per lb. 45 a 50
SALT.—	FISH, per lb.
Alum p. bu 50 a 55	Mackerel No 1 1.00 a 00
Liverpool s.	do. No 2 12 a 00
ground 135 a 140	do. No 3 0.00 a 00
do. fine 170 a 00	SUGARS.—
SUGARS.—	Porto Rico 9 a 9½
Porto Rico 9 a 9½	N. Orleans 5 a 7
N. Orleans 5 a 7	Muscovado 5 a 7
Muscovado 5 a 7	Loaf & cru. 9 a 11
Loaf & cru. 9 a 11	Charl'd and
Charl'd and	Granulated 7 a 9
Granulated 7 a 9	TALLOW.—12 a 12½
TALLOW.—12 a 12½	Whiskey 48 a 50
Whiskey 48 a 50	PEANUTS 150 a 133
PEANUTS 150 a 133	POTATOES 1.86 a p.
POTATOES 1.86 a p.	EGGS, per doz. 25 a 28
EGGS, per doz. 25 a 28	CORN, 82 a 90
CORN, 82 a 90	

CHARLESTON PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Factors, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
CHARLESTON, S. C. Dec. 21, 1855.

COTTON.—Upland.—The sales for yesterday have been the largest received here for some years, amounting to about 7000 bales, at from 4 to 12¢ decline prices, ranging from 8½ to 9½ per bale.
RICE.—Clean 40 to 50¢
GRAIN.—Red Wheat, \$1.90 a 95
White do. \$1.95 a 95
Corn 1.05 a 95
PEAS, 80 a 87½
OATS, 50 a 52
FLOUR, per bag 01 a 94
do, barrel 14 a 14½
BACON, hog round 15 a 50
TACOCO, N. C. and Va. 15 a 50
PAPER, Printing, per ream \$24 a 6
COFFEE, Rio 11 a 12½
SUGAR, Brown & White 8 a 9½
SALT, per sack, 1.05 a 1.10
SEA ISLAND GINS, each \$120 a 150
Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins.

China, Glass & Queensware.
TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Globes, Tumblers, Wine, &c., &c., for sale by
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
ON Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS.
in Salisbury, would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowze & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do., d. French Bedsteads, Common, do., do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

A splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.
WM. WILHELM.
HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 30—1y.

PROPECTUS OF 'The Western Sentinel,'
A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seemed to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause, sustaining to the full the ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the "Sentinel" will take decided and unequivocal ground regarding the creation of a religious sect with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and worthy only of principle of Republicanism, and the darkest. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution (aside from political principle) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republic, we shall not hesitate to support any organization, or to oppose any individual, who, in the name of religion, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution, and laws, as they stand. In short, we will be PRINCIPLES—not birth-places; MEN—NOT MEN.

The paper will be devoted to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating is the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the "Sentinel" will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Special care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication will form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slanging and illiterate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any person securing ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year gratis.

Winston, Dec. 1855. F. E. BONER.

DAILY STAGE LINE.

THE subscriber would inform the Traveling Public, that he is running a daily line of Stages (except Sunday) from Salisbury, N. C. to Wadesboro, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill in Anson County, N. C., and a Tri Weekly Line through to Salisbury by the above places, and Center, Albemarle and Gold Hill.

Leave Cheraw Daily, (except Sunday) for Wadesboro, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill, immediately after the arrival of the Car, say 7 A. M., leave Cedar Hill, daily (except Sunday) 5 A. M., N. C. College 6 A. M. and Wadesboro 9 A. M.

The tri-weekly line to Salisbury will leave Cheraw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday at 7 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury next day at 4 P. M.

Leave Salisbury same days at 7 A. M., reach Cheraw next day at 2 P. M.

DAVID CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR.
Oct. 20, 1855. 20—e.w.4t.

*Charleston Standard please copy every other week, for four times and forward bill to the subscriber at Cedar Hill, Anson Co., N. C.
D. C.

A Situation Wanted.
THE undersigned is desirous of obtaining a situation as *SPINNER* in a Cotton Factory. Having had an experience of about fifteen years in the business, and having had charge of a spinning room for five or six years, he flatters himself that he is fully competent to give entire satisfaction to any one who is desirous of procuring the services of one thoroughly acquainted with the work and duties of a Spinner. Also experienced in self acting mules.

The best of references can be given as to qualification and steady habits.
JACOB ALLEN.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 18, 1855. 29—1f.

Job Work done here.
IN NEAT ORDER.

PRESBYTERIAN Female College.
STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE President of this institution has come on for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to open its first session. The term will begin on Tuesday Jan. 1st 1856, and close at the expiration of five months. The families in the village have opened their houses for the accommodation of boarders during the first session, after which the building will be completed. The price of board has not yet been regulated; suffice it to say that it may be had upon very reasonable terms—not more than nine dollars per month, and probably, much less. Mr. Tinsley will be aided by as many assistants as may be found necessary. The department of music will be under the supervision of a young lady highly qualified for the work.

TERMS.—Collegiate English branches per session of five months \$20.00
Preparatory department 12.50
French Language 15.00
Latin or Greek Do. 12.50
Music do Piano 30.00
Use of Instrument 2.50
Wood and other contingences 1.00
TRUSTEES.
Dec. 5, 1855. 27—3w.

New Cash STORE.
THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figured Satins, French & English Merinos, Alpaccas, Delaines, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing.
Bk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Bk. Ruff'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enamelled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enamelled do., Oxford Gaiters, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enamelled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes.

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosiery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worsted &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerel No. 1, 2 & 3, together with every thing usually kept in retail stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

For all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—1f.

OYSTERS.
SHE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at \$1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or \$12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—1f.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER YET.
\$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SOLD!

WE are now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a very large Stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries,

Ready-Made Clothing,
Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Horse and Mule Segars; a large lot of very Superior Regalia Segars; in fact almost all kinds of Goods, which we are determined to sell, and we here say that we will not be undersold by any other House.

Therefore what we say to you we say to all, come, and we will give you more for your money than any body else will.

R. & A. MURPHY.
Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3n.

P. S. Remember the Sign in large letters MURPHY'S STORE.

DAGUERRETYPE
LIEKNESSES TAKEN

Put up in the Neatest Possible

STYLE BY
Z. S. Coffin,

ALL persons wishing their Likenesses taken in any style which cannot be surpassed in this or any other State, would do well to call at THE ROWAN HOUSE, where I will remain a few days, and will take great pleasure in accommodating any and all persons who may favor me with a call.

I have reduced my prices in order that all, even those in the most humble circumstances, may be enabled to secure their Likenesses. I will not to call as a like opportunity may never return.

Full satisfaction given or no remuneration demanded.

I would also say, that if any person or persons have lost a dear relative or friend, have left one a Daguerretype, can have it copied and secure as many Likenesses from it as desired. I also set Likenesses very neatly in Breast Pins, Finger Rings and all kinds of Lockets.

Instructions given in the Art and Apparatus furnished on very reasonable terms if desired.
Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1856. 28—1f.

DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. Barker

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies that she has received a full supply of Fashions for the Fall and Winter; and also secured the services of Miss Lizzie Cochran, a fashionable Dress Maker, out of the popular establishment of Mrs. Dodge & Sister, New York. She now feels herself prepared to fill any order whatever. She is in regular receipt of the monthly Fashions, and respectfully solicits the Ladies to call and see her Fashions, examine her work, hear her prices, &c.

To strangers she would say that she can give some of the first Ladies in the place as references.
Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

Advertising.
THE REPUBLICAN BANNER has a weekly circulation of over ONE THOUSAND and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.
April 14, 1854.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,
Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.
P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.
Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution.
December, 4 1855. 3m26.

Union Male Academy

Farmington Female Seminary.
THE next session of these schools, located in Davie County near Farmington, will commence the 2nd day of January 1856, under the supervision of S. O. Tatum & Mrs

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Jan. 8, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

CONGRESS.—No Speaker yet!

N. C. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. We take pleasure in placing this paper on our exchange list, the first number we have received with the request to exchange. It is edited by Rev. R. T. HEALING, of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church and is devoted to the interest of that portion of the christian world. The first number presents a neat appearance, and is edited with considerable zeal and ability. It being the only paper in the Conference devoted exclusively to its interest, the Advocate we hope will be liberally sustained.

Price \$1.50, in advance. Address the Editor at Raleigh.

We welcome back to the bustling scenes of our prospering town our friend of the *Herold* who has given good evidence that he is *compos mentis* by, as our cotemporary of the Standard says, "splicing on a rib." May he long live in the enjoyment of the thought that he has done well. But this is not all that he has done. To have a wider field and a fairer fight he has moved his office nearly opposite the "Banner" office; and to find him he requests his friends to hunt up—he will be close by. He expects the "Canon of Democracy," as he is pleased to term us, "to grow dumb" before his fire. Now, friend, that is on possible. A Canon's roar to be drowned by the tinkling of a bell! As well may you "add another hue unto the rainbow," or move the Pilot mountain from its base as to perform such a miracle. The bell is a powerful instrument to create a noisy sensation among hungry expectants for dinner, so is a *gong*—but its power extends no farther; but history is unending in its description of the power of the canon. But we do not believe our friend "moved" so close with any hostile intentions, and we extend him our *best*; we are glad that he is so near; it has the appearance of the sociability we love. Merry'll be the times we'll have.

"When the loud canon and the merry chime," shall commingle in enterprises to promote the public good. So mote it be.

Our readers will please excuse our not giving our usual variety of reading matter this week. The President's Message—"long looked for, come at last,"—takes up nearly the entire inside form of this issue, and it coming at so late a period prevents our publishing it entire. We will conclude it in our next.

We rest under the consolation that it is well worth its room, and that it will be carefully read by all. It is truly a great document; one which will reflect lasting honor on the head and heart of its author; even the K. N's—though to them a bitter pill—are forced to acknowledge its merit. The Wilmington Herald, searching a long time for something with which to find fault, has come to the conclusion that it is a "mortal long" document.

It says the Philadelphia Ledger, is generally favorably received, as a well written, temperate and patriotic document, firm in its tone in reference to principles acknowledged as the policy of the Government, calm and decided in the discussion of the topics wherein that policy is questioned. It is an admirable state paper and does infinite credit to the Administration. Those who have been so confidently predicting a "war bluster" from the President are somewhat disappointed at the plain, temperate statement of the causes which exist of disagreement between Great Britain and the United States upon international affairs, and the hope he expresses that the questions will, through the prudence of both Governments, be brought to a friendly settlement. There is not the least doubt that the hope thus expressed is sincere. Every action of the Administration in this matter shows that it is governed by a just and conscientious regard for the interest of humanity, as well as a strict and honorable performance of obligations.

Upon the great questions of the Constitutional theory of the government, and the Constitutional relations of slavery, the N. C. Standard says the Message is all that could have been expected or desired. The President traces, as with a pencil of light, the history of the formation of the Confederacy, and sets forth with clearness and truth the theory by which alone the Union can be maintained, and rendered a blessing to all sections in the future, as it has been in the past. It is not necessary that we should make any extracts here from the Message, but we refer especially to those portions of it which treat of the theory of the government and the rights of the slaveholding States.

He shows that sectional agitation is either "angry, idle, and aimless," or that it must result in disunion; and then what a blasting rebuke does he give to those fanatics of every name and hue, who are engaged in assailing the South, and who declare by their conduct that they prefer the "supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States," to the welfare and happiness of twenty-five millions of Americans! The President also declares, in connection with this subject, that "it was mainly and ingeniously, as

well as patriotic and just," to abrogate, directly and plausibly, the Missouri line—to re-establish the Constitution, as was done in the Kansas Nebraska act, leaving it to the people of the Territories themselves to say whether they will have slavery or no. And he also rebukes, but an array of indisputable facts, the complaints of the free-soilers and abolitionists on this score. They have never regarded that line as binding—they have sought, time and again, to deprive that "compromise" of moral force—they have uniformly condemned it and voted against it; and now, that it is repealed, and the Constitution itself put into operation in its stead, they make it the pretext for agitation and aggression, and urge its re-enactment by a sectional majority, though such legislation would inevitably end in the destruction of the Union, and with it the best hopes of man.

Read the Message, and then hand it to your neighbor for perusal. Franklin Pierce, a Northern Democrat, is true to the South, because he is true to the Constitution. That is all we ask.

The Sheriff of this county has ordered an election, to be held in this town on Monday, the 28th instant, of an Intendant of Police and eight Commissioners for the town of Salisbury, two of whom shall reside in each of the four wards as now known.

Here in our midst a strong and powerful party [alluding to the Democratic party] has sprung up, which says a foreign Roman Catholic shall be preferred to a native born Protestant.—*Greensboro' Patriot*.

We do not tell our worthy brother that he lies, our respect for him and himself forbids us; but when we read the above we—whistled!

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

By our special Reporter.
Snow. The supply of this article was rather plentiful last week; some "yet remains." It commenced snowing during the night of the 4th inst., and continued until after 12 o'clock the next day, where the ground was covered to the depth of 8 1/2 inches or more. Sleighting was the "order of exercises" during the occasion; slaying (horse flesh) ditto. Belts were in great demand; only one so fortunate as to obtain them. The others did without them; yet, they appeared as hilarious as any.

By an exuberance of spirits a few were "stuck" in the banks.

Snow-balling, like the fellow's bacon full of skippers, was lively.

LAWYER FACTORY, AL SUPREME COURT.

This establishment was put in full running order in Raleigh last week, by Chief Justice Nash and Judge Battle, when the following were ground out nearly for market:

In the Superior Court.—Geo. N. Thompson, Caswell, Rufus Y. McCadden, do; Wm. T. Faircloth, Greene; J. E. Reeves, Surry; John E. Brown, Davie; Thos. G. Hall, Cumberland; Jas. T. McClellan, Orange; Thos. K. Pepper, Stokes; Jno. A. Baker, New Hanover; Alfred M. Waddell, Orange; James B. Jordan, Bertie; Henry M. Willis, San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. C. Finch, Warren; Wm. L. McKay, Cumberland; Chas. E. Clarke, Craven; and Bedford Brown, Davie.

In the County Court.—Benj. R. Moore, Person; J. H. Bullock, do; Thos. C. Fuller, Cumberland; J. J. Freeman, Bertie; W. J. Walker, Washington; Jas. H. Abell, Beaufort; Wm. L. Scott, Guilford; J. W. Payne, Davidson; G. W. T. Custis, Craven; S. S. Jackson, Jr., Cathlam; H. E. Davis, Iredell; Alex. McVey, Moore; J. D. Stanford, Duplin; N. H. Fennell, New Hanover; Wm. S. Saunders, Orange; F. S. Moore, New Hanover; Miles M. Cowles, Yadkin; Jacob Davis, do; J. J. Seales, Rockingham; and W. H. Spencer, Craven.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Negroes to Hire.

THE subscriber has several Negro Women which he will hire out until the 1st January 1857. A. HENDERSON. 30—3v.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carrying which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.

RICHWINE & HARRISON. 30—2n.

Notice.

THE subscriber will offer for sale in the town of Newton, on the 22d day of January inst. (it being Tuesday of Court), one lot facing the Court House, on which there is a large New Store House, sixty feet long by thirty-two wide, and two stories high. The said house is in the most business part of the town. Also two other lots, with a dwelling house upon one of them. Terms made known on day of sale. J. M. ROST. 30—2w.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO. 30—1f.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Some of the members voting for Mr. Banks are not backward in expressing the opinion that he cannot be elected and are anxious to bolt and unite on some other candidate. Mr. Boyce, of S. Carolina, whom Mr. Percy Walker wishes to declare Speaker, by uniting on him the conservative elements, belongs to the Calhoun Southern wing, and considers a dissolution of the Union inevitable, regarding it as a mere question of time.

INVENTIONS.—During the past year, about 2000 new patents were issued, being the largest number any one year has ever shown.

MARRIAGES.

In this county, by John L. Hedrick, Esq., on the 4th inst. Mr. S. M. BRAWLEY, of Iredell, to Miss NANCY E. RUMPLE, daughter of Daniel Rumble of this county.

At Spring Grove on the 13th ult., by the same, Mr. Wm. WILFORD, to Miss JANE C. SMITH, both of this county.

DEATHS.

In Iredell county, on the 20th of December, in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE J. L. SMITH, wife of Dr. G. G. Smith, and second daughter of Wm. Lee Davidson, Esq.

The death of the young and amiable lady, so justly beloved by all who knew her, has clothed a large circle of relations and friends in mourning; though they do not mourn as those that have no hope. More than two years ago, Mrs. Smith made a public profession of religion in the Presbyterian church of Centre, which she adorned by a consistent walk and conversation to the close of her life. A protracted illness of three months brought more fully to light the genuineness of her christian character. The ties which fastened her to this world were many and peculiarly tender, yet she exhibited entire resignation to the Divine will, and in a calm and peaceful manner commended her infant son to the care of her mother and bade her husband and all the members of her father's family an affectionate farewell. Though her sufferings were, at times, great, she did not murmur; sin, she said, was her chief burden; holiness appeared most desirable, and Christ was her only hope. In her last moments she testified that the Lord was dealing graciously with her, and calmly and patiently awaited the hour of her departure from the body.

COMMERCIAL.

Salisbury Market.—Jan. 8, 1856
[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried) 50 a 8
Butter, 11 12
Cott'n, 7 54
Irish Potatoes, 40 a 50
Sweet do, 50
Sugar brown, 10 a 12
Do. white, 12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Cotton Yarn, 50 a 55
Salt per sack 32 a 35
Flour, bbl. \$7.25 a \$7.40
Feathers, lb. 35 a 37 1/2
Chickens per doz. \$1.10 a 1.15
Whiskey, 45 a 50

AYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 5, 1856

BACON.—16 a 17
BEEF—24 a 25
CANDLES—24 a 25
Adamant's 26 a 30
Sperm 50 a
COFFEE, Rio 12 a 13
Laguayra, 13 1/2 a
Do. Domingo 00 a 00
COTTON—
Fair good 84 a
Ordinary 00 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—
Bro. Sheet 7 1/2 a 8
Ossabun 9 1/2 a 10
FEATHERS—40 a 00
FLOUR—
Patent 88 1/2 a 89 1/2
Superior 88 1/2 a 89 1/2
Fine, 87 1/2 a 88 1/2
Scratch 87 1/2 a 88 1/2
GRAIN—
Corn, 70
Wheat, 160 a 00
Oats, 70 a
Rye, 110 a
IRON—
Swed's co. bar, a 5 1/2
Ditto, wide, 6 a 7
English, 4 1/2 a
LARD—13 a 14
LEAD—8 1/2 a

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY LUTTERELL & ELLIOTT.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 28, 1855.

BACON.—14 a 16
Hams, 14 a 16
Middlings 15 a 00
Shoulders 13 a 14
Hog round 00 a 15
LARD, N. C.—14 a 15
BUTTER—23 a 25
CHICKENS—15 a 20
TURKEYS 125 a 130
SALT—
Alum p/bu 50 a 55
Liv'pool s, ground 1 35 a 1 40
do. fine 1 70 a 00
SUGARS—
Reno Rico 94 a
N. Orleans 5 a 7
Muscovado 5 1/2 a 7
Leaf & cru. 9 1/2 a 11
Charl'd and Granulated 7 1/2 a 9
TALLOW—12 a 12 1/2
BEEF—24 a 25
PEANUTS 150 a 133
POTATOES 1 86 p/b
EGGS, per doz. 25 a 28
CORN, 82 a 90

CHARLESTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co.
Factors, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Dec. 21, 1855.

COTTON.—Upland—The sales for yesterday being the largest recent here for some years, amounting to about 7000 bales, at from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 decline prices, ranging from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 p/b.
RICE.—Clean 40 to 50 c
GRAIN—Red Wheat, 81 1/2 to 81 5/8
White do. 81 1/2 to 81 5/8
Corn 1 05 a 1 05
PEAS, 80 a 80 1/2
OATS, 40 a 50
FLOUR, per bag 40 a 42
do. barrel 92 a 94
BACON, hog round 14 a 14 1/2
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va. 15 a 50
PAPER, Printing, per ream 24 a 26
SUGAR, Brown & White 11 1/2 a 12 1/2
SALT, per sack, East 1 05 a 1 10
SEA ISLAND GINS, each 120 a 150
Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per bag. We are agents for these Gins.

China, Glass & Queensware.
TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also
general assortment of Gublets, Tumblers,
Wine, &c. &c. for sale by
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS, in Salisbury, would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowze & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Serenades and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM, HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

PROPECTUS OF 'The Western Sentinel'

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment of a journal of the kind of the character proposed.

'The SENTINEL' will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion in the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause, sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the Sentinel will take decided and unequivocal ground regarding the creation of a religious test qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a dark age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle), are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican government, we shall oppose any and every measure, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the active and passive citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution, and Laws, as they stand. In short, morality and sentiment upon this subject will be PRINCIPLES—not birth-places; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devoted to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the Sentinel will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Special care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and vulgar language so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

Winston, Dec. 1855. F. E. BONER.

DAILY STAGE LINE.

THE subscriber would inform the Traveling Public, that he is running a daily line of Stages, (except Sunday) from CURRAH, S. C. to Salisbury, through Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill in Anson County, N. C., and a Tri Weekly Line through Salisbury by the above places, and Center, Albemarle and Gold Hill.

Leave Cherah Daily, (except Sunday) for Wadesborough, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill, immediately after the arrival of the Car, say 7 A. M., leave Cedar Hill, daily (except Sunday) 5 A. M., C. F. College 6 A. M. and Wadesborough 9 A. M.

The tri-weekly line to Salisbury will leave Cherah on Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday at 7 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury next day at 4 P. M.

Leave Salisbury next day at 7 A. M., reach Cherah next day at 2 1/2 P. M.

DAVID CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR.
Oct. 20, 1855. 20—e.w.4f.

*A Charleston Standard please copy every other week, for four times and forward bill to the subscriber at Cedar Hill, Anson Co., N. C.

A Situation Wanted.

THE undersigned is desirous of obtaining a situation as Spinner in a Cotton Factory. Having had an experience of about fifteen years in the business, and having had charge of a spinning room for five or six years, he flatters himself that he is fully competent to give entire satisfaction to any one who is desirous of procuring the services of one thoroughly acquainted with the work and duties of a Spinner. Also experienced in self-acting mules.

The best of references can be given as to qualification and steady habits.

JACOB ALLEN.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 18, 1855. 29—1f.

Job Work done here. IN NEAT ORDER.

PRESBYTERIAN Female College.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE President of this institution has come on arrangements to open its first session. The term will begin on Tuesday Jan. 1st 1856, and close at the expiration of five months. The families in the village have opened their houses for the accommodation of boarders during the first session, after which the building will be completed. The price of board has not yet been regulated; suffice it to say that it may be had upon very reasonable terms—not more than nine dollars per month, and probably, much less. Mr. Tinsley will be aided by many assistants as may be found necessary. The department of music will be under the supervision of a young lady highly qualified for the work.

Terms.—College English branches per session of five months 20.00
Preparatory department 12.50
French Language 15.00
Latin or Greek Do. 12.50
Music on Piano 20.00
Use of Instrument 2.50
Wood and other contingents 1.00
Dec. 5, 1855. TRUSTEES. 27—3w.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and figured; Satins, French & English Merinos, Alpaccas, Delaines, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drah Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ribb'd, do, Tweed do, Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cassimeres & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enamelled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enamelled do., Oxford Gaiters, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enamelled do. do. Heel Boots and Childrens Shoes.

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Hosiery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worsted &c, Ticking, Ombre, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerel No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

For all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—1f.

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sized to suit purchasers). By engaging, you can get them at \$1 1/2 per keg, containing each half gallon; or \$12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—1f.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER YET.

\$25,000 WORTH OF

GOODS

TO BE SOLD!

WE are now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a very large Stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes; a large lot of very Superior Regalia Segars; in fact almost all kinds of Goods, which we are determined to sell, and we here say that we will not be undersold by any other House.

Therefore, what we say to you we say to all, come, and we will give you more for your money than any body else will.

R. A. MURPHY.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3n.

P. S. Remember the Sign in large letters MURPHY'S STORE.

DAGUERRETYPE

LICKNESSES TAKEN

AND Put up in the Neatest Possible

STYLE BY

Z. S. Coffin,

ALL persons wishing their Likenesses taken in a style which cannot be surpassed in this or any other State, would do well to call at THE ROWAN HOUSE, where I will remain a few days, and will take great pleasure in accommodating any and all persons who may favor me with a call.

I have reduced my prices in order that all, even those in the most humble circumstances, may be enabled to secure their Likenesses. Fail not to call as a like opportunity may never return.

Full satisfaction given or no remuneration demanded.

I would also say, that if any person or persons have lost a dear relative or friend, have only one Daguerreotype, can have it copied and secure as many Likenesses from it as desired. I also set Likenesses very neatly in Breast Pins, Finger Rings and all kinds of Lockets.

Instructions given in the Art and Apparatus furnished on very reasonable terms if desired.
Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1856. 28—1f.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Barker

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies that she has received a full supply of Fashions for the Fall and Winter; and also has secured the services of Miss Lizzie Cochran, a fashionable Dress Maker, out of the popular establishment of Mrs. Dodge & Sister, New York. She now feels herself prepared to fill any order whatever. She is in regular receipt of the monthly Fashions, and respectfully solicits the Ladies to call and see her Fashions, examine her work, hear her prices, &c.

To strangers she would say that she can give some of the first Ladies in the place as references.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2n.

Advertising. THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over ONE THOUSAND and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14, 1854.

S. W. WESTBROOKS.

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.

From the North Carolina Standard.

Speeches of Messrs. Cobb and Jones.

Among the many able and impressive speeches delivered recently in the House of Representatives, we refer with pride and pleasure to those of the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Cobb addressed the House on the 21st December, his purpose being to show the real character of the combination in the free States by which the House of Representatives has been sectionalized, if not abolitionized; and to demonstrate that the Democratic members of that body, though diminished materially since the last Congress, by the efforts and the sectional appeals of the dangerous combination referred to, nevertheless owe it to themselves, to their constituents, and to the Constitution and the Union to preserve their ranks unbroken—to maintain their integrity, and, standing on principle, and looking to the verdict soon to be rendered in their favor by the great jury of the people, to make no compromise of any kind with their opponents. "The solid and unswerving columns of the Democracy," says the Washington Union, "gathered around the speaker, and gave assent to his many sentiments by that breathless attention which proved how truly he spoke to their hearts; while the 'opposition benches' paid respectful attention to a man who met great issues and spoke great truths with all the dignity and force of a well-poised statesman. It was an effort worthy of the fame of Howell Cobb, and worthy of that Democracy whose honor and whose principles he so ably vindicated. The Democracy of the nation will read the speech with as much pleasure as those who enjoyed the privilege of hearing it."

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, as our readers are aware, is the author of the admirable Resolution adopted in the meeting of members which nominated Mr. Richardson for Speaker. He sustained himself, on the floor of the House, in a running debate from the 18th to the 21st inclusive, in a manner which has given him a national reputation. He is a national, Constitutional Democrat. We of the South ask no man North to go farther or to stand firmer than does Mr. Jones in defence of our Constitutional rights. We tender him our thanks for the just and manly sentiments he has avowed; and we doubt not that the people of Pennsylvania, if they could be heard now at the polls in a Congressional election, would warmly approve what he has said by a commanding majority. Among other things Mr. Jones said:

"The nationality of Pennsylvania, instead of being represented upon this floor this day by six national votes, would poll seventeen for Mr. Richardson, if it were not for know-nothingism, which is understood, in my country, to be synonymous with free-soilism. The nationality of the democratic party in this House, in my opinion, consists in this fact: that the whole body of the democratic members of the democratic members from the North and the whole body of the democratic members from the South act together here as a unit. No other party here presents that aspect."

This declaration of his in relation to the Free-soilers and Know Nothings, was confirmed by one of his colleagues, Mr. Allison, who said:

"Now, if I understand my colleague aright, I wish to say that I endorse the idea expressed by him—that, had I not been for the fact that the people of Pennsylvania condemned the Kansas and Nebraska act of the last Congress, it might have been that seventeen national democrats would have been found upon this floor, having condemned that act, the know-nothings and the free-soil party united, and Pennsylvania is represented here by a majority of those who condemn that act."

We make some further extracts from Mr. Jones' speech, as follows:

"The magnanimity displayed here by southern men is an exhibition I am proud to see, because the hue and cry throughout the country has been that the South want to dissolve the Union, and I want the North to see that there are sixty southern men in this House who are willing to vote week after week for a northern man, thus declaring to the country that all they want is national principles, and that they care not whether the representative of those principles comes from the North or from the South. If this exhibition were continued forty days longer, I think the time would be well spent."

One word further. I stated that in the country—and there I speak for myself, and do not mean to be sectional by any means and Dixon line, but mean by the word country the whole country—our belief and I understand it, that know-nothingism is free-soilism in disguise; and whatever it publicly professes, it goes to the polls and defeats the national democratic party by voting with the free-soil party, and that accounts for the paucity of our numbers. When I speak of know-nothingism, as we understand it at the North, I mean this: know-nothingism, wherever it may be found, in its movements and consequences, is in direct conflict with the democratic party, and indirectly accomplishes the same end—the defeat of that party, and indirectly, if not directly, aids free-soilism."

Upon the question of the power of Congress over slavery, Mr. Jones was alike explicit and satisfactory. He announced the true doctrine, as held by Cass, and Pierce, and Douglas, and Buchanan, and by all national Democrats, north, west, east, and south; and which the Democracy will maintain and carry out, as they have heretofore done, with firmness and fidelity.

The richest man in Congress is the Hon. Wm. Aiken of South Carolina. His property is estimated at two millions of dollars, including over a thousand negroes. Mr. Aiken is an elderly gentleman, active, full of kindness of heart. He is a fair representative of the "fine old Southern Gentleman" and he is highly esteemed for his consistent views and ripe experience.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROWAN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1855.—In the matter of George A. Locke and wife Sarah F., propounders of the last will and testament of Margaret Anderson, deceased.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richmond Nail and wife Elizabeth L., two of the next of kin and distributees of the said Margaret, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Republican Banner for six weeks for the said Richmond and Elizabeth to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury on the first Monday in February next, to see proceedings and make themselves parties in the above case, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at Office the 1st Monday in November, A. D. 1855, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, CLERK.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—6w—pr. adv. \$6 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROWAN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1855.—Abner S. Elliott, Administrator of George Rary, deceased, vs. the Heirs at Law of George Rary, deceased.

In the above case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jane Rex, Nancy Harrison, Catherine Fagelwinter and her children, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Republican Banner, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in February next, answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at Office the 1st Monday in November, A. D. 1855 and in the 80th year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, CLERK.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—6w—pr. adv. \$6 50



PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1852.

MESSES. PERRY DAVIS & SON—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of disease and pain, and knowing that a few years ago, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering—prompted by the feeling of common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may suffer from the within named diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of cholera and it proved an easy and effectual cure, and was also used in a case of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh, and sometime in December last, six of my children were taken down with the scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and castor oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in curing the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in five weeks my family were entirely recovered, with the blessings of a kind Providence, and I do recommend the same as a safe and sure cure for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day castor oil.

Yours in haste,
CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG.

BROOKLYN, Conn., June 15, 1854.

FRIEND DAVIS—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your invaluable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for a number of years, for bowel complaint and burns, and in fact for pains of all kinds, I think it pre-eminent. Before I became acquainted with your medicine, I had a violent attack of dysentery, which reduced me very low, in fact my friends thought I could not live, but by the treatment of a Botanic Physician, the best remedy I then knew, I recovered. Since then I have had several attacks, one very violent about four years ago. I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning and at sun rise I was not able to get off my bed, I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced taking according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evening my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although somewhat weak. I would recommend to all similarly afflicted, to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
ELMER WILLIAMS.

Thousands of Living Witnesses Certify to their Neighbors from Day to Day, the Wonderful Effects of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
SANDUSKY CITY, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1848.
Mr. J. N. Harris—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 28th ultimo is at hand, and in reply will say—We began selling Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and with very little effort on our part, sales were small at first, but as it became known in our community, the demand increased rapidly, far beyond our expectations, and every person that bought it would come after more, and speak of it in the highest terms as a valuable remedy for all those diseases your pamphlet spoke of. From those recommendations we were induced to use it in our own families, and the good effects of the medicine were immediately apparent. We have sold more of the Pain Killer than we ever have since or before of any other medicine in the same length of time; and we do not hesitate to say that it has given better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other article we have ever sold. Keep a large supply in the West, it is just such a medicine as the people want who are weary and have already found out that they can cure the fever and ague for twenty five cents. It will cure a cold in one hour—a severe cough in one night—and has proved to be the best medicine in use for a diseased stomach and many other purposes. Yours, &c.,
LOCKWOOD & GRAHAM.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.
November, 20, 1855. 9—1y.

Wanted

TO engage several hundred weight of Pork, to be delivered any time in January, for which the highest cash price will be paid. For further information inquire at the Banner Office.
Dec. 4, 1855.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for Steam Engines, of any power or style, Saw Mills of every variety, Mining Machinery and Pumps, Grist and Flour Mills, complete, Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels, Rice-field Pumps and Engines, Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher, Rice Trashers, Shingle Machines, Shafting Hangers and Pulleys, Cotton Gins and Gearing, Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns, Brass, Locomotive and Tubular Boilers, Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers, Blacksmith work of all kinds, Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest assured that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANDOKKELEN,
Oct. 29, 1852. 1 April

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being an Encyclopedia of AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Portraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Vignettes.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and sold EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription price, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c., will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Persons will please state what district they propose to canvass, and what time they have been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH,
145 Nassau Street New York.
Oct. 30, 1855. 21—Nov.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

THE

Greatest Remedy ever Discovered

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNIS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure.

Price, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for \$1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—1f.

SATGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C., as for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro.

May 17, 1853. 1—1f.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and thus, to a greater or less extent, doctrines and opinions have been introduced into the bosom of the mass of southern readers which have been thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want of a high-toned weekly paper.

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—(the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office); one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—(the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office); one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one to the editor's comments upon passing themes.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - - - \$2 00

Sixteen copies one year - - - 15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Aug. 23, 1855. 13—12w.

SANTA ANNA

Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and

Furnishing Goods in general

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from the use of any medicine in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Lasciviousness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Constiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrophulous and Scary, Colic with sickness of the bowels, Ulcers and injury of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They restore the strength in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or dissipated energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious disease exists. In fact, the necessary doses should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousands of persons who have been cured by this medicine, and who have been restored to health and vigor, can testify to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will never be surpassed for any purpose which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt the propriety of employing them in the case of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,

CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cure of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Croup, Croup, Hoarseness, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGG, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBERTS, Swanton, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, Wm. S. Lawton

FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE,

YORK DISTRICT, S. C. DEAFOUT DIST. S. C.

Produce & Sea Island

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE

FACTORS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2—1f.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCK Esq., of Salis-

bury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of a yeomen, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—1f.

Ranaway—\$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Himan, alias Bob File, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes me nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock coat and a broad brim white hat. He was once whipped at the whipping post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C." will receive attention.

CHARLES KLUTTS.
Oct. 16, 1855. 00—1f.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

H. H. HELPER. H. R. HELPER.

Helper & Brother,

PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,

AND

General Agents.

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row. 20—1f.

Oct. 23, 1855.

MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial.

May 25, 1855. 53—1f.

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

A REGULAR GRADUATE

OF THE

Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the Rowan House, except when professionally abroad.

Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

October 27, 1854. 1123

A NEW SUPPLY of

WATCHES! JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH

Has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

consisting of

Fine French Chronometers, Double Time

Keeper's Independent Quarter Second,

Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jew-

elled Hunter's, James Nardin's

superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,

and a variety of others, both gold and silver.

Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seal, Brace-

lets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gen-

tleman's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and

Steel Spectacles, silver and plated

Spoons, Butter Knives, and a

variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors, and

Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces,

Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety other goods too numerous to mention. Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.
Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1854 27—1f

Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactory in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.